

crossed over a deep and perilous chasm. Although he would never pass that way again, he stopped to build a bridge to span the cleft. Upon being asked why, the old man explained:

There followeth after me today,
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm which was but naught to me
To that fair youth may a pitfall be.

The second of the poems has this wise counsel: "Better guide well the young than reclaim them when old." The stewardship which Senator BYRD believes that adults have for the welfare and development of the young is evident in his most beloved verses.

(Holding up one volume of four volumes written by Senator Byrd on "The Senate, 1789–1989.") These four volumes are a virtual encyclopedia of Senate History. There is probably no person alive who knows the history and parliamentary rules of the United States Senate better than Senator BYRD.

(Holding up a copy of "The Senate of the Roman Republic.") This volume is a compilation of fourteen addresses delivered on the floor of the Senate by Senator BYRD over five and a-half months on the History of Roman Constitutionalism in opposition to the proposal for a line-item presidential veto. The important point here is that he delivered each of these fourteen speeches, which were packed with names, dates, and complex narratives, entirely from memory and without recourse to notes or consultations with staff aides.

The author of the Foreword of "The Senate of the Roman Republic" has described the book and the lectures compiled these as displaying "vast learning, prodigious memory, and single-minded determination. . . ." And so it is that Senator BYRD has used his beautiful mind to accumulate vast learning, to develop a prodigious memory, and to challenge himself at all times with a single-minded determination.

But it has not been his mind, or his learning, or his memory that has endeared Senator BYRD to the people of West Virginia. Their affection of him is attributable to his public service and to his sincere interest in their lives and concern for their welfare. No member of the United States Congress or of the Senate of the Roman Republic has served his other constituency with more distinction than has Senator BYRD.

We have talked about Senator BYRD's great mind, his learning, his memory, his discipline, his determination, his public service, and his interest in people, all superb attributes of which we stand in awe. Yet there is one trait which I have not mentioned. Senator BYRD referred to it in a speech he gave last week on the floor of the Senate.

After cajoling his colleagues that the business of the Senate requires more than a three-day work week, Senator BYRD said that he would just as soon be in the Senate "as to be at home on Saturday mopping the floor." "Yes," Senator BYRD said, "I mop the bathroom. I mop the kitchen floor. I mop the utility room. I vacuum. I dust. I even clean the commodes around my house." Add then Senator BYRD added, "It is good for me. It keeps me humble."

Humility is the eighth, and perhaps the finest, characteristic of our Senator BYRD. And so I implore, you, our guest science campers, to use your good minds with humility. If mopping floors will help you to be humble, then mop floors.

Senator BYRD has been a long-time supporter of the National Youth Science Camp in West Virginia and has sponsored this luncheon for many years. Will you please join with me in applauding Senator BYRD as a way of expressing our gratitude.

AGREEMENT TO PROCEED TO THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT ON OR AFTER SEPTEMBER 4, 2001

Mr. SHELBY. Madam President, I rise to add some clarification to the unanimous consent agreement which will allow the Senate to proceed to consideration of the Export Administration Act (S. 149) with 2 days of debate. In discussions with Senator THOMPSON, he related to me that he was working with leadership on both sides to form an agreement in which we would permit S. 149 to be considered on or after September 4th, but that myself and Senators THOMPSON, KYL, WARNER, and HELMS would be guaranteed 2 days to present, debate and have votes on our national security related amendments. This agreement will give the Senate time to consider amendments that I believe will make this bill better for our national security. I look forward to a healthy debate and exchange of views.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred April 19, 1992 in Methuen, Massachusetts. Two men who had been harassing a group of women as they left a gay bar allegedly beat two women. The men were charged with assault and battery and assault and battery with a dangerous weapon.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF COLORADO STATEHOOD

Mr. CAMPBELL. Madam President, 125 years ago today, on August 1, 1876, President Ulysses S. Grant issued a proclamation declaring Colorado a state. Today, I want to honor that anniversary by highlighting some thoughts about Colorado—the beauty of its landscape, the pioneering spirit of its people, and the engines that fuel its prosperity.

My home State of Colorado is a very special place. We have a rich and colorful history. We are blessed by geography and climate. We are culturally diverse, highly educated and highly motivated.

The movement to settle Colorado began in the late 1850's when prospectors found gold along Cherry Creek

near Denver. Gold hunters rushed into the area and "Pikes Peak or Bust" became the slogan of the day. The gold didn't last, but the potential for prosperity and an unmatched quality of life did.

It was not until about 20 years later, however, that Colorado, after several failed attempts, became a state. A new mining boom brought wealth and growth to Colorado again. This time it was silver, not gold, that caused the growth.

In the 125 years since, Colorado has been marked by a series of economic booms and busts. Right now, we have one of the most diversified economies in the Nation. Colorado has grown from a primarily agricultural and mining State to a hub of technological and industrial development for the Nation. An increasing number of high-tech companies are choosing to locate in Colorado; the communications industry is revolutionizing how we stay in touch with one another; and Colorado's mild dry climate and colorful Old West history have made tourism the second largest industry in the State.

Colorado is one of the Nation's major outdoor recreation areas. Few States offer as many sporting opportunities. We fish and camp along pristine rivers and lakes. River-running and whitewater rafting are important summer activities. And we in Colorado enjoy some of the best skiing in the world. We bike, we hike, and we run—and we use one of the most extensive urban bikeways and trail systems in the Nation. One of the top 10k races in the United States—the Bolder Boulder—draws record crowds of world-class runners and area residents. And, the 14,000 foot peaks in Colorado, all 54 of them, bring mountain climbers of all ages and skills to our State.

And, we in Colorado don't just participate in sports—we also play the part of spectator. Our capital city of Denver is the home of five major professional sports teams—baseball, football, basketball, soccer and hockey—making it a major-league sports town.

Colorado's vibrant cultural scene rivals that of any in the world. We have a variety of theatrical, musical and other cultural attractions. Colorado is the home of the Aspen Institute, the Aspen Music Festival and the Central City Opera. Denver has three nationally known theaters and the State boasts a comprehensive network of public libraries, museums, community theaters and orchestras. Most towns and cities have local festivals to celebrate unique cultural traditions.

The cultural diversity of our population gives Colorado many of its greatest traditions and treasures. Colorado is home to two Native American tribes, the Southern Ute and the Ute Mountain Ute tribes. The land they inhabit covers the southwestern corner of Colorado, abutting the borders with Utah, Arizona and New Mexico.

Some of our earliest settlers came to Colorado from Mexico and settled in